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A. R. STORY.

ort, the Popular and
R. Veteran, Relates an
ader and Power in

Northfield, and on the following day at
haley I gave an address before their G. A.
without any apparent fatigue, which I could
not have believed possible for a man of my
years. I have often recommended this wonderful
remedy for disease to my friends, and shall be hap-
py to answer any further inquiries from any
one.

The experience of the gallant Captain is the
experience of everybody. "All who use this great
remedy, will find it to be a life-giver, and
length, Dr. Greene's Nervus blood and nerve
tonic, report that it invariably makes them fit
for service."

The weak, nervous, and ailing should try it on
the strength of what everybody who has used it
is of its wonderful curative powers. It will re-
store you to health.

Give a patient medicine, but the discovery
of a prescription of Dr. Greene, of 33 West 14th
street, New York, has been made by a physi-
cist in curing nervous and chronic diseases
can be consulted by anybody without re-
sistance, personally or by letter.—Adc.

WOOL EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK.

Is Expected that It Will Be Open for
Business Before Jan. 1 Next.

Mr. McKinley, in speaking during the Maine
campaign, asked of his hearers whether any
of them had heard of a new industry start-
ing up as the result of the Wilson-Gorman
tariff. He received no affirmative answer
from the Republicans, and he then made his
remarks, but a similar query made in New York
did evoke a different answer. Before Jan. 1,
it is expected, there will be open for busi-
ness a "Wool Exchange," for the business

long as wool was a taxed article—raw wool, that is, the importation of foreign wool was taxed to some particular grade, which was used for mixing purposes. From 1800 to 1830 wool was on the free list. In 1830 it was protected by a tariff and under that the raw wool trade was largely developed. The annual importation of foreign wool up to this year has been in excess of one hundred million pounds, the amount of domestic wool used in our manufactures is about two hundred and fifty million pounds in a year.

raw wool, as established by the Wilsonian bill, will, it is expected, cut down the demand for the American product and increase importation of foreign wool. New York being the headquarters of the trading in wool, it will be a new element of mercantile business in this city. To meet its requirements the Wool Exchange has been projected by the members of the Wool Club.

Hitherto wools consigned to New York, and in bond, have been articles of negotiation to a limited extent only. Receipts have been issued only by the bank, and without reference to quality, and the woolmen and bankers, therefore, been reluctant in making them

unstable and insecure certificates. Hereafter all wools consigned to New York are to be consigned to the Wool Exchange, which is located in the Wool Exchange, and the officers of concern are to furnish besides a guarantee to the holder of the certificate, which is to be granted against loss. Such certificates as are issued by the Wool Exchange, and which in this way the consignees of the raw wool are freed from the burden of furnishing all ready money for the purchase of the wool, are an article of commerce.

It is to be expected that New York City will establish a market in raw wool. The conditions are favorable, because there is an abundance of wool in the country, which will find investment in this country. The branch of business, New York being, of foreign wool will be consigned.

The new building on West Broadway will not only be devoted to the sale of wool, but the speculation in that commodity, but will be devoted to office purposes, several floors to be so used, and the ground floor, to extent possible the trailers in wool flocks,

that the sanguine expectations of those who thought that New Spain's economic mart will be realized cannot yet be based. In all events, certain that the outlook for the country which now, in proportion to its area, stands first among the woollen manufacturing countries of the world, is comparatively scarce there owing to the unfavorable conditions of raising them.

sever was discovered by two cattlemen, who were out looking for water for stock, at about this time of year, as we appear in that region. From the top of any one of them I dimly saw a spout of water and I climbed down to investigate. He got in 100 feet and stopped there. He did not want to go any farther, and I went around was and was saturated with water. A centre was a pulsating spring which, at irregular periods, spouted a column of black water into the air from five to seven feet, the air being about a foot in diameter. He did not or did not ascertain whether the water was hot or cold. The water was of a black color, and rolled out in black water from

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